Mr. Evacrs then submitted that the counsel had

Mr. Curtis (jocularly)—We object to the introduc-

tion of that testimony.

Mr. Evants in the same temper challenged its

relevancy.

Mr. BUTLER said that its relevancy was this:—That

while they were waiting for the Attorney General to get well a number of their feliow citizens were being nurdered in the South, and there was not a man in the Senate Chamber who did not know that the mo-

very much, so that he was not able with the coolness what which judicial proceedings should be characterized to address the Senate on this subject. He would say nothing of the daily and hourly threats made against the Managers and against every great officer of the Senate; he should say nothing of that, as they were all safe. There was an old scotch provero in their favor, "at threatened dog lives the longest." He had not the singlest fear on that account, and these threats and these unseemly moses on their form of government would all go away when that man (meaning Mr. Johnson) went out of the White House.

has (meaning Mr. Johnson) went one of the writeliouse.

Senator Conkling offered the following order:—
Ordered, That on each say hereafter the Senate, sitting as a
Court of impeachment, shall meet at eleven orders.

Senator Sumner offered the following as a substitute:—
Ordered, That considering the public interests which suffer
from the deary of this trial, and in pursuance of the order alreacy to proceed with all convenient despatch, the Senate will
satirom ten o'clock in the forenoon unit six o'clock to the
alternoon, with such brief recess as may be ordered.

Senator Trunsulla inquired from the Chief Justice

Senator TRUMBULL inquired from the Chief Justice

hether those motions were in order? The CHIEF JUSTICE replied that they were not if

Senator Doublithe Suggested the inquiry whether the "harangue" itself was in order. (Great laughter.) Senator Ferry moved to adjourn. Senator Surner moved that the adjournment be till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The CHIEF JUSTICE ruled that Senator Summer's

# IMPEACHMENT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

the President, any directions or suggestions as to the course to be taken by you as counsel in that case? Mr. Butler (to Mr. Curtis)—Do you ask now for

the conversations?
Mr. CURTIS—I ask for directions to this gentleman.
I do not care how far they go.
Mr. BUTLER—I think, sir, these conversations cannot be put in. This is not the employing and sending there of his counsel to do anything, but giving directions as to how General Thomas' counsel are to try the case.
Mr. CURTIS—I suppose it depends upon what was

ing there of his counsel to do anything, but giving directions as to how General Thomas' counsel are to try this case.

Mr. Curtis—I suppose it depends upon what was said. They might amount to verbal acts, as they are called in the books. If these gentlemen so received and acted upon them I suppose they then passed out of the fame of decarations. The question is whether he received directions and suggestions from the President or the Attorney General.

Mr. Butler—The difficulty is this: It is not the mere question of the difference between acts and declarations, although declarations make it one degree further off. My proposition is that the President's acts in giving directions to General Thomas' counsel to defend General Thomas, that counsel being employed by the President, cannot be evidence, whether acts or declarations.

Mr. Evarts—It does not follow that these instructions were to defend General Thomas. The first inquiry is that the instructions were to make investigations; that this proceeding being such as could be taken on behalf of the President you cannot anticipate what the answer may be. An offer to snow that the Attorney General, in the presence of the President, as soon as the report of the situation of this case of General Thomas was made, gave certain instructions to this gentleman of the profession in reference to gratting upon that case the act of having a limbeas corpus.

Mr. Butler—I do not propose to argue it; the statement of it is enough. The President has no right to direct General Thomas' hawyer, then, to direct me, and thereupon they do not offer the declarations of the President, but they offer the declarations of the President, but they offer the declarations of the President, to put into the case. There is no fact in either that can do them any good in that way.

The offer of evidence was reduced to writing, as follows:—"We offer to prove that at the hour of twelve o'clock noen on the 22d of February, on the first communication with the President as to the situation of General Thom

of Secretary of War against the authority of the President."
The CHIEF JUSTICE decided that the proof was ad-

anissible within the rule adopted by the Senate, but said that he would put the question to the Senate if any Senator desired it.

No vote being called for the examination was re.

sumed.

Mr. CURTIS—The question is whether the President, or the Attorney General in his presence, gave you any instructions in reference to the proceedings to obtain a writ of habeas corpus to test the right of Mr. Stanton to hold the office of Secretary of War

Mr. Stanton to hold the office of Secretary of War contrary to the will of the President.

Witness—The Attorney General, on learning from me the situation of the case, asked if it was possible in any way to get it into the Supreme Court immediately; I told him it was not prepared to answer that question; he then said, "Look at it and see whether of not you can take it up to the Supreme Court immediately on habeas corpus, and have a decision of that tribunal," and I told him I would.

Q. Subsequent to that time did you come into communication with any gentleman acting as counsel for the President in relation to that inatter? A. I examined the question as requested by the Attorney General, and on the evening or afternoon of the 22d, and I think within two or three hours after I had seen him, I wrote him a note.—

Mr. BUTLER—We object to the contents of the note in giving evidence.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness)—Stating the result? Witness—Stating the result of that examination? Mr. BUTLER—Whatever is in the note you must not state.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness)—You wrote him a note.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness)—You wrote him a note.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness)—You wrote him a note.

Mr. BUTLER—Whatever is in the note you must not state.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness)—You wrote him a note on that subject?

Witness—I wrote him a note on that subject the following Monday or Tuesday—this being Saturday. I met Mr. Cox. who was the counsel of the President, as I understood, and in consultation with him I communicated to him the conclusion I had arrived at in the course of my examination the Saturday previous, and, we having come to the same conclusion, agreed to conduct the case together in harmony, with a view to accomplishing the contemplated result of taking it to the Supreme Court by a writ of kabeas corpus.

Q. State now anything which you and Mr. Cox did for the purpose of accomplishing that result? A. Having formed our plan of proceeding we went into court, on which, according to the bond, General Thomas was to appear before Judge Cartter, in chambers. That was, I time, on Wednesday, the 26th, if I am not mistaken. Can I state what transpired?

Mr. Curtis—Yes, so lar as your acts.

Mr. Betler—I respectfully submit once again. Mr. President, that the acts of General Thomas' counsel, ander the direction of the Attorney General after the President was impeached, cannot be put in evidence. Witness—You asked when next I came in contact with anyone representing the President. I should have stated that on Tuesday night, by appointment, I had an interview with the President. I should have stated that on Tuesday night, by appointment, I had an interview with the President on the subject of this case and of the proceedings to be taken on the following day.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not see that that alters the question, which I request may be reduced to writing before largue it, because I have argued one or two questions to-day and then found other questions put in their place.

their place.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Counsel will please reduce the question to writing.

The question, being reduced to writing, was read
as follows:—'What, if anything, did you and Mr. Cox
do in relation to accomplishing the result you have

Mr. Curris-It includes what was done before

Mr. Contrib—it includes what was tobe before Chief Justice Cartter. The Chief Justice—The Chief Justice thinks it competent, but he will put it to the Senate if any Senator desires it. No vote having been called for the question was

allowed to be put to the witness.

Witness—To answer that question it is necessary I should state what transpired before the judge in Chambers and in court on Wednesday, when all we did was done to accomplish that purpose. We went to the room in the Chy Hall in which the Criminal National state what transpired before the judge in Chambers and in court on Wednesday, when all we did was done to accomplish that purpose. We went Into the room in the City Hail in which the Criminal Court and the Criminal Court was regularly adjourned. After some business of the Criminal Court was then adjourned. After some business of the Criminal Court was ready to hear the case of General Thomas. The question was then suggested whether it should be heard in chambers or before the Court. The Chief Justice said he would hear it as in chambers, the criminal Court now having been adjourned. The case was therefore called up. The Coursel appearing for Mr. Stanton, or for the government (Messrs, Carpenter and Riddel), moved that the case be contained, or postponed till the following day, on the grounds of the absence of one or two of the witnesses, I think, and on the additional pica of Mr. Carpenter's misposition. To that motion, after a consultation with my associates, Mr. Cox and Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, who appeared as advisory counsel for General Thomas, I rose and objected to a postponement, staing that I was constrained to object, notwitistanding the plea of personal indisposition to which I always yielded, and that I objected now for the reason that this was a case involving a question of great public interest and which the harmonious action of the government rendered necessary to be speedily determined. I elaborate that view, and Mr. Carpenter replied, representing that there could be no dermanent to the public service, and he expressly urged the court for a postponement, stainty determined. I elaborate that which the plea of personal indisposition of consest was not acceded to by the other side that I concluded that he would continue the case until the following day. As soon as we saw that he would continue and the the planty of the matter, that this salt of the matter, that this salt had ourselve by the different plants of the matter, that this salt of the provided of the danger.

Mr. Etters (interposing

was a "comarkable case (I remember that expression of Mr. Carpenter's) for the accused to insist upon putting himself in custody;" we contended that he was in custody and that he did not propose to put himself in custody; counsel on the to put himself in custody; counsel on the other skie stated that they desired neither that he should be put in custody nor that ne give bonds; because they were certain, from his character and possible, that he would be present to answer any charge that might be brought against him. The Onlef Jus-

tice replied that in view of the statement of counsel he would neither put him in custody nor demand bond for his appearance. He was himself satisfied that there was no necessity for pursuing either course. We then remarked that if General Thomas was not in custody nor under bond he was discharged; and I think some one stated "He is discharged." Thereupon, in order that there should be a decision in reference to the alternative presented of his being placed in custody or discharged on the record, we moved his discharge in order to bring up the question officially of his commitment. He was thereupon discharged.

Mr. Curris.—I believe that is all we desire to ask this witness.

thereupon discharged.

Mr. Curtis—I believe that is all we desire to ask this witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler:—
Q. Were you counsel for Surratt? A. I was.
Q. Was Mr. Cox? A. He was not.
Q. Was Mr. Cox? A. He was not.
Q. Was Mr. Endeley, who was advising counsel in these proceedings? A: He was.
Q. When you got to the Executive Mansion that morning you say General Thomas was not there? A. I think not, sir; that is my recollection.
Q. Did you learn whether I did or not; had I so learned I should probably have recollected it.
Q. Did you not learn that General Thomas was then over at the War Department? A. I do not recollect that I did, and I think I did not.
Q. Did you learn when he returned that he had been there? A. I do not recollect that I did, and I think I did not.
Mr. Butler—I will not tax your want of recollection any further. (Laaghier.)

Edwin O. Perrin was next sworn and examined by Mr. Evars.
Q. Where do you reside? A. I reside on Long Island, near Jamalea.

Edwin O. Perrin was next sworn and examined by Mr. Evarts.

Q. Where do you reside? A. I reside on Long Island, near Jamalea.

Q. How long have you been a resident of that region? A. I have been a resident of Long Island over ten years.

Q. Previous to that time where did you reside? A. In Memphis, Tenn.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with the President of the United States? A. I am.

Q. For how long a time have you been so personally acquainted? A. I knew Mr. Johnson in Tennessee for several years before I left the State, having met him more particularly on the stump in political campaigns, I being a whig and he a democrat.

Q. Has that acquaintence continued to the present time? A. It has.

Q. Were you in the city of Washington in the month of Pebruary? A. I was.

Q. For what period of time? A. I came here about the 1st of Pebruary, or near that time, and remained until the 1st of March or last of February.

Q. During that time were you at a hotel or a private house? A. I was at a private boarding house.

Q. bid you have an interview with the President of the United States on the 21st of February? A. I did.

Q. Alone, or in company with whom? A. In com-

amine him.

Mr. Evakrs then submitted that the counsel had reached a point where the Senate might conveniently adjourn, as they would have no other witness to-day.

Mr. Butler opposed the adjournment, and asked that counsel for the President be called to go on with the case. He had only to apply to them the argument of Mr. Merrick in the case before Chief Justice Cartter, that although it was always an ungracous thing to object to postponement on account of the sickness of the counsel, still, as the case involved matters of so much public interest, it should not be postponed on that account. On that point he would say, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." Mr. Thomas could not wait on account of the sickness of the Attorney General. Why should they? Why should not this President be called upon to go on with his case? There had been thrity-three working days since the President was required to file his answer. The Managers had used six of these; the counsel for the President had used a portion of six, the other twenty-one having been given to delays. The legislation of the country was standing still. The House of Representatives were here at the bar of the Senate day after day. The appropriations for carrying on the government could not be passed because this trial was in the way. Nothing could be done and the whole country was waiting for its close. Far be it from him to desire not to have his friend, the Attorney General, here; but public interests are greater than the interests of any individual. Three hundred thousand men had laid down their lives in the war, and were they to stop for the sickness of one man? He had in his hand testimony of what was going on this day and this hour in the South.

Att. Curtis (jocularly)—We object to the introduction of that testimony.

did.
Q. Alone, or in company with whom? A. In company with a memoer of the House of Representa-

pany with a memoer of the House of Representatives.
Q. Who was he? A. Mr. Selye, of Rochester,
N. Y.
Q. How did it happen that you made this visit?
Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I pray judgment.
Mr. EVARTS—This is simply introductory—nothing

Witness-Mr. Selye said that while he knew the President he never had been formally presented to him, and understanding that I was a friend of the President and well acquanted with him, he asked me if I would not go up with him to the President's and then introduce him.

Q. When did this occur? A. On the 20th, the day

Q. When did this occur? A. On the 20th, the day before.
Q. And your visit, then, on the 21st was on this appointment? A. I made the appointment for the next day. I informed Mr. Seelye that it was Cabinet day, and that it was of no use to go until after two o'clock. We probably would not be permitted to enter, and he appointed two o'clock, at his room, in Twelfth street, to meet him for that purpose.
Q. You went there? A. I went to Mr. Seelye's room. He called a carriage, and we drove to the President's house a little after two o'clock.
Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting in? A. We had. Mr. Cushing, the usher at the door, when I handed him Mr. Seelye's card and mime, said that the President had some of his Cabinet with him yet, and that no one would be admitted. I told him that I wished him to go in and say to the President, or to Colonel Moore, with my compliments—Mr. Bettler interrupted the witness.
Mr. Evants—Was the fact that Mr. Seelye was a member of Congress mentioned? A. Yes.
Q. So that you got in? A. Yes.
Q. Then you went up stairs? A. We were up stairs when this took place. We were in the anteroom.
Q. Then you went on to the President after a while?

Q. So that you got m? A. Yes.
Q. Then you went up stains? A. We were up stairs when this took place. We were in the anteroom.
Q. Then you went on to the President after a while?
A. Yes.
Q. Was the President alone when you went in?
A. He was alone.
Q. Did you introduce Mr. Seelye? A. I introduced Mr. Seelye as a member of Congress from the Rochester district.
Q. Without reference to any other conversation that occurred between you and the President, to one towen Mr. Seelye and you and the President, I come to what I suppose to be pertinent to this case:—Before this time had you heard that any order for the removal of Mr. Stanton had been made? A. I had heard nothing of it.
Q. Had Mr. Seelye heard of it so far as you know?
A. So far as I know he had not. I found him lying down when I got to his room at two o'clock.
Q. Did he then hear from the President of the removal of Mr. Stanton?
Mr. Butlers—I object to the statement of the President to this witness, or to Mr. Seelye, or to anybody else. If his declarations made to all the persons in the country are to be given in evidence there would be no end to this case, everybody would be brought here, and where are we to stop? If there is to be any stop it is now.

Mr. Evants—The evidence is proper. The time to consider about the public interest was when the trial was commenced. Of course it would be more convenient to stop the case at the end of the prosecution. It would save the time of the country.

Mr. BUTLER—The question is simply what was said between the President and Mr. Seelye and Mr. Perrin. I have the honor to beject to it.

Mr. Evants—I am reducing the question to form. The offer of proof being reduced to writing and handed over to Mr. Butler for his examination, was read by the Clerk as follows:—'We offer to prove that the President then stated that he had issued an order for the removal of Mr. Stanton and the employment of General Thomas to perform the dutes of the country. order for the removal of Mr. Stanton and the era-pioyment of General Thomas to perform the duties at intering; that thereupon Mr. Perrin said, 'Sup-posing Mr. Stanton shall oppose the order,' and the President repited, 'There is no danger of that, for General Thomas is already in the office.' He added,

posing Mr. Stanton shall oppose the order, and the President repied, 'There is no danger of that, for General Thomas is already in the office.' He added, 'It is only a temporary arrangement; I shall send mto the Senate at once a good name for the office,.'' Mr. BUTLER objected. He said that this was mere narration—there statement of what the President had done and what he intended to do. That it never was evidence and never would be evidence in any organized court. He did not see where any limit was to be put if such testimony were received. If Mr. Perrin, who had been heretofore on the stump, could go to the President and ask questions and be answered, and then come to give evidence of his conversation with the President, why could not everybody else do so? If Mr. Seeiye could go there why could not everybody else go? Could not the President make declarations to every man; ay, and every woman teo—judgiterj—of what he intended to do and what he had done, and bring them in here to testify and so instruct the senate of the binted States in its duty as a High Court of Impeachment?

Mr. Evarrs said he was not aware that the credit of the testimony was at all affected by the fact that Mr. Perrine had been engaged in positics, nor did he suppose that that fact would assist the court in determining what was evidence. The question was whether the declaration at that time and under these circumstances of the President's intent, and what he had done, was proper to be given in evidence. It would be observed that this was an interview between the President and a member of Congress—one of the grand inquests of the nation. That at that hour the President supposed, from the statement of Geperal Thomas, that Mr. Stanton was ready to leave the office, only desiring time to accomm date his private occasions, and that the President stated to those gentlemen that he nad removed Mr. Stanton and appointed General Thomas at the entertained by the President uses of the pation that he nad removed Mr. Stanton and appointed General Thoma

whether those motions were in order?

The Chief Justice replied that they were not if any Senator objected.

Senator Trumbull—I object.

Mr. Evants arose and said:—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, I am not aware how much of the address of the honorable Manager (Mr. Butler) is appropriate to anything which has come from me. At the opening of the court this morning I stated how we might be situated, and I remarked that when the point of time arrived I should submit the matter to the Senate for consideration. I never heard such a harangue before as I have just heard, though I cannot say that I may not hear a again in this court. All these delays and evil consequences seem to press upon the honorable Manager exactly at the precise point of time when some of their mouths are open occupying your attention with their long harangues. If you will look at the reports of the discussion of questions of evidence as they appear in the newspapers you will see that all we have to say are embraced within a paragraph, while columns are taken up with the views of the learned Managers. Hour after hour let taken up in debates on the production of our evidence. By their prolonging the discussion now, twenty minutes, by the watch, have been consumed in this harangue of the nonorable Manager about this Ku Klux Kian.

Senator Cameron, was in order.

Senator Doolatrick sugressed the inquiry whether the "harangue" itself was in order. (Great laughter.) Senator Ferrey moved to adjourn.

was sent to the Senate on the following day before one o'clock.

Mr. Witson, one of the Managera, objected to the evidence as being outside of any former ruling of the Senate, and as being perfectly within the rule laid down in the Hardy case, and to which he called the attention of the Senate. If this ofter of proof did not come perfectly within the rule in that case taken he never met with a case in all his experience which came within it. He would leave the objection on that point to the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Evalurs argued for the admission of the evidence. He admission of the Senate, because there were circumstances attending the first offer of evidence winch were not precisely reproduced here; but senators would observe that before the controversy, and at a time when the President's opinion was that there would be no controversy, he had made this statement in the course of this intercourse with a member of Congress—thus introduced to him—concerning his public action. The evidence had a bearing also upon the question whether the President was using or justifying force. It had also a bearing upon the fact that the next day the President actually did send in the name of Mr. Ewing, of Onio, for the piace of secretary of War.

Mr. BUTLER said that there were one or two new facts upon which this evidence was pressed, the first and most material being that the conversation had occurred before any controversy had arisen between the President and Mr. Stanton. If that were so, then there might be some color or shadow of a claim to admit this evidence. But had not the President known the Senate had restored Mr. Stanton? Had not the President put him back? Had not the President been then the senate put him back? Had not the President been months before? And yet the President's coursel were attempting to put this evidence before the Senate because it was said to a member of Congress had rights and privileges belonging to their position, but he never was aware before that one of inose rights was not the presiden

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Final Passage of the Central Underground Railroad Bill-Prospective Passage of the Arcade Bill by the Log Rolling Process—The Hell Gate Pilot Bill Finally Passed-Proposed Remuneration of the Fire Departmen for Past Services-The Spat Between the Governor and the Senate.

ALBANY, April 16, 1868.

that what was said to members was evidence. There were a good many things said to him which he should be very unwilling to have adminted as evidence. For instance, a declaration had been sent to him to-day, "Come prepared to meet your God." (Laughter.) "The avenger is on your track. Hell is your portion!" (Continuous laughter.) He trusted that that was not evidence because it was said to a member of Congress (laughter); and yet it was just as pertinent and just as competent as the evidence here proposed. He did not mean by any remark before to suggest that the it of the declaration being made to a gentleman who had been on the stump made out more or less incompetent. He had only meant to say that the evidence was uterly outside of the case. He objected to it, foresew that some of the lady friends of the President—be begged pardon, he meant some of the women friends—might go to the White House and be told by the President what his purpose was and then come and testify to it here, which would be just as good evidence, in his judgment, as what was now offered.

Mr. Evarrs made a few remarks in support of the At noon to-day the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the special order—the Central or Brown Underground Railroad bill. The bill was read through, the committee rose and reported progress, the report was disa-greed to and the bill ordered to a third reading. good evidence, in his judgment, as what was now offered.

Mr. Evarts made a few remarks in support of the offer of testimony.

The Chief Justice said—Senators, the Chief Justice is unable to determine the precise extent to which the Senate applies its own decision. He has understood the decision to be that evidence may be given for the purpose of showing the conversations of the President at or near the time of the transaction. It is said that this evidence is distinguishable from that just introduced. The Chief Justice is not able to distinguish it, and will submit the question to the Senate whether the testimony shall be admitted. The vote of the Senate was taken and resulted yeas 9, mays 37, as follows:—

YEAR—Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Diron, Doolitte, Hendricks. McCreery, Patterson of Tenn., and Victors—9, RAYS—Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Diron, Doolitte, Hendricks. McCreery, Patterson of Tenn., and Victors—9, RAYS—Senators Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Freinghaysen, Grimes, Harian, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgain, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Rames, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbuil, Van Winkie, Willey, Williams Wilson, and Yates—27.

So the evidence was overruled.

Mr. Evarts then said—This evidence having been excuded, we have no other question to ask the witness.

Mr. Butler said they did not wish to cross-ex-In the House the rules were suspended and the bill put upon its final passage, when it received an almost unanimous vote. The whole thing had been almost unanimous vote. The whole thing had been excellently managed. All attempts at debate and amendment were choked off and the bill, just as it came from the Senate, was rushed to its third reading and passage. The Arcadians in the Assembly had withdrawn all obstacles to its success, so that we may look for the reciprocation of the favor in the Senate in a few days and the final passage of the Arcade bill by the withdrawal of the Central opposition in the upper branch of the Legislature. If so, the "log rolling" on both sides will have been eminently successful. The original Broadway Tunnel bill, or surface dummy, as it should more properly be termed, has disappeared and its corporators have joined the ranks of the Centralians and Arcadians. FINAL PASSAGE OF THE HELL GATE FILOT LAW AMENDMENTS.

The bill to amend the Hell Gate Pilot laws and virtually to abolish the business of the pilots who exercise their profession in the channel between Manhattan Island and Long Island Sound passed the House to-day and was signed by the Governor. The following is the text of the bill in full:—

An act to amend chapter 115 of the Laws of 1865, entitled an act coverning the rollets of the Fast river.

Mr. Butler said they did not wish to cross-ex-

An act to amend chapter 115 of the Laws of 1965, entitled "An act concerning the pilots of the channel of the East river commonly called Hell Gate," passed April 15, 1847, as amended by act passed March 12, 1860, and again by act passed March 14, 1866.

commonly called Hell Gaie," passed April 18, 1847, as amended by act passed March 12, 1860, and again by act passed March 14, 1866.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do emact as follows:—

SECTION I. Section seven of the act concerning pilots of the channel of the Eastriver, commonly called Hell Gate, passed April 16, 1847, as amended by act passed March 14, 1865, is hereby amended so at o read as follows:—

East river and act of the Eastriver of the East river and a feet making such signal shall refuse to receive on board or employ any such pilot who shall first signal for a pilot, and after making such signal shall refuse to receive on board or employ any such pilot who shall first offer his services after such signal is given, then, and in that case, the master, owner or consignes or such vessel shall pay to such Hell Gate pilot half pilotage from the place or point where such pilot offered his services; and any pilot who shall pilot offered his services; and any pilot who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation therefor as is now provided by law for like services in piloting such vessel to or from the port of New York by the way of Sandy Hook.

Sec. 2. Section 9 of said act, as amended by acts passed March 12, 1850, and March 14, 1856, is hereby wholly repeated. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE ERIE QUESTION
again occupied the Senate to-day. The debate will be found below in the record of proceedings.

The deadlock between the Governor and Senate still continues. Last week the Governor sent in very few nominations on the ground that there were then a number on the Senate table unacted upon. To-day the Senate returned the compliment by continuing to refuse to confirm. The nomination of S. M. Harlow to be Harbor Master for New York was withdrawn in Executive Session of the Senate to-day.

### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, April 16, 1868.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Schenectady Astronomical Of

ervatory; incorporating the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the State of New York; for the improve-Synod of the State of New York; for the improve-ment of Franklin avenue, in the town of West Farms; incorporating the Park Savings' Bank of Brocklyn; incorporating the Fire Proof Warehousing Company; authorizing the formation of Guaranty and Ware-housing Companies (a general bill); amending the charter of the North River Savings' Bank, New York. The Erile RallRoad Bill.

The consideration of the Eric Railway bill was re-sumed.

The consideration of the Eric Kailway bill was resumed.

Mr. Pierce's amendment, requiring the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders to ratify any action of the company for the extension of the Broad Guage route was lost—12 to 14.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Chapman to legalize the guarantee by the Eric Company of the bonds or coupons of any other railway necessary to the formation of a continuous line of communication between Chicago and New York, the same to apply to future contracts.

Only Messrs. Creamer and Hale opposed the motion.

tion.

A discussion arose, and pending the amendment the Senate went into executive session. On the doors being opened the Senate took a recess until four P. M. No unportant nominations were confirmed in executive session.

while they were waiting for the Attorney General to get well a number of their fellow clizens were being murdered in the South, and there was not a man in the Senate Chamber who add not know that the moment justice was done on this great crimmal these murders would cease. (stamping of feet in the galeries and attempted manifestations of applause, winch were suppressed.) That was the way things stood here, and they were being asked by every true man of the country why they sat here idle. In Alabama a Register 4n Bankruptey was to-day driven from his duties and his home by the Ku Kiux Kian—(jaughter)—and the evidence of that laid upon his table. Should they, then, detay longer in this case, knowing their responsibilities to their countrymen, to their consciences and to their God? The true Union men of the country were being murdered, and on the skirts of Congress their blood was if they remained longer idle. He also reminded Senators that since the 20th of February last ten mittons of gold had been sold out of the Treasury at a sacrifice, and \$12,000 paid in commissions to a man whom the Senate had refused to continue in office. This gold was sold at from one and a half to two per cent lower than the market rates. More than that, he had from the same sources the fact that there had been bought in the city of New York since the trial had begun United States bonds to the amount of \$27,685, 400 at from one-half to five-eightis and three-fourths above the market rates.

Mr. BUTLER repeated that it was above the market prices. He knew what he said, and never was mistaken. (Laughter,) He demanded safety for the finances of the people, for the progress of iegislation, for the safety of the true and loyal men of the South who had perfilled their lives for iour years, for the good of the country, for all that was dear to any patriot that no further delay should be allowed, but that the case should be brought to a decision. If the President of the Child States were to go free and unwhipped of justice, then they might have P. M. No important nominations were confirmed in executive session.

Afternoon Session.

PROTEST AGAINST CONVICT LABORR.

Mr. Tweet presented a remonstrance signed by over three thousand printers—employes and publishers—against employing convict labor upon printing, stereotyping and electrotyping.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Establishing fire limits in the city of Brooklyn; for a national school in New York; incorporating the Gowanus Canal Company of Brooklyn; relative to South Seventh and Union streets, Brooklyn; against establishing the Eighth ward in Utica, which was agreed to; to create a fire marshal and deputy fire marshal in the Metropolitan district; for the better regulation of firemen in Brooklyn; authorizing the Saratoga Gas Light Company to borrow meney; amending the charter of the United States Warehousing Company; that Kings county criminals sentenced for less than five years may be sentenced to the Penitentiary; incorporating the Insurance Company; anthorizing the Buffalo Street Railroad Company to purchase the Niagara street railroad; authorizing a street railroad in Newburg; incorporating the Fulton Savings Bank, of New York; for the relief of St. Joseph's church, New York; incorporating the Mutual Savings Bank of New York; amending the Mutual Savings Bank of New York; amending the Central Park Savings Bank of New York.

The Eric Railroad Bill.

The consideration of the Eric Railway bill was then

THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL. THE ERIE RAILROAD SILL.

The consideration of the Erie Railway bill was then resumed. The pending question was upon the substitute of Mr. Chapman, legalizing the guaranteeing by the Erie Railway Company of the bonds and coupons of any railroads necessary to secure a continuous broad gauge line from Chicago to New York.

Mr. Bradley continued his argument against the

Mr. Morgan supported the bill, not because he be-Mr. Mongan supported the bill, not because he be-lieved there were any honest stockholders on either side, but for reason that he saw in the attitude of those on the other hand an attempt to bring about the consolidation of the Erie, Central, Hudson and Harlem Raliroads into the hands of one gigantic overshadowing corporation, to the great deriment of our commerce, by destroying the competition in the carrying trade.

Messrs, Beach and Van Petten also advocated the

Messis. Beach and Van Petten also advocated the bill.

Mr. Crowley opposed it, charging that the ten milions were illegally issued; that the stock arising therefrom by whomsoever held has not the least mark of validity upon it, and that the Court of Appeals will so decide should the question ever be presented to it. He contended that the issue was made in direct opposition to the ninth section of the General Ralliroad law, because the issue was in excess of the legal capital stock of the company; and in 1865 the Court of Appeals decided in the Schuyler case that such excess cannot constitute any part of the fixed capital stock.

Mr. Folger said the Eric Railway has no fixed capital stock, and therein lies the farlacy of the Senator's argument.

Senator's argument.

Mr. Chow Ley replied that the general law requires every corporation to have a fixed capital, and, in his judgment, the ten militons is spurious stock, and the courts will so declare it. He proceeded to object to the second section because it proposes to interfere with the litigation now pending. Before he closed the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 16, 1868. BILLS TASSED.

To incorporate the Chelsea Savings Bank, of New

York; to incorporate the Buffalo and Williamsville Railroad Company; to provide for the deficiencies of the appropriation for the repairs on the Eastern division of the canais; to amend the Heil Gate Phot act; to incorporate the Columbia Yacht Cub; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica

division of the canais; to amend the Hell Gate Phot act; to incorporate the Columbia Yacht Ciub; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

The New York Central Underground Railroad. In pursuance of the vote of the House yesterday, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Central Underground Railway Company of New York, known as the Brown bill, which was ordered to a third reading. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 167, nays 8. NO STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

The bill appropriating \$3,000 per mile for each mile of new railroad constructed was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to order the bill to a third reading was lost—51 to 63.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the Metropolitan Police act in relation to the police life fund; to provide for widening West street, New York; to open and improve Waspeth avenue, Brooklyn; to authorize the Street Commissioner of New York to make a contract for filling certain lots on the southerly side of Manhattan street, east and west of Tenth avenue; to aid in the construction of the Newsboys' Lodging House; to provide for a ferry between Stony Point and Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson river; to incorporate the Brooklyn Eye and Ear infirmary.

The house then took a recess until half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

The CHIEF JUSTICE ruled that Senator Summer's motion was not in order, as the motion to adjourn must be to adjourn till the usual time.

Senator SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on See motion to adjourn, but the yeas and nays were not ordered.

The court then, at forty-five minutes past four o'clock, adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow, and the Senate immediately afterwards adjourned.

and to improve its property, increase its revenues and to regulate its officers and expenditures.

By Mr. Isving—To incorporate the East and North River Railroad Company; also to compel the Newtown and Grand Street Railroad Company to carry passengers to and from the terminus of its road without change of cars; also for the better protection of travellers on railways; also to change the route of the railroad in Bergen street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Frear—To extend Lexington avenue and close Hamilton street, New York, Also to enable the National Deposit Company to commence business. Also for the relief of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

By Mr. Manney. Relative to the Procking

By Mr. Madden-Relative to the Brooklyn Central

Dispensary.

THE CONVICT LABOR BILL PASSED.

By Mr. J. L. Flagg-For the better protection of the mechanics of this State by regulating the use of convict labor in State prisons. Read a third time and passed. BILLS PASSED.

To increase the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department; relative to a road in Johnsburg; to facilitate the construction of a ratical from Chittenango to Cazenovia; to incorporate the Young Men's Association of Cooperstown to exempt firemen of Richmonnel county from taxation to the amount of \$500; to incorporate the German Savings Bank of the fown of Morrisania; to incorporate the Teutonia Savings Bank, of the city of New York; to amend the charter of the Hudson River Bridge Company, and to authorize the construction of a new bridge; to extend Flushing avenue.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The gunboat Wateree, Commander Gillis, was at Callao March 27.

The Lackawanna, Captain Reynolds, sailed from Honolulu for Hilo March 3. All well on board.

#### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, April 16—Evening.—Consols closed quiet at 93½ for money and account. American securities are steady. Bonds are a fraction easier, and closed at 70½, ex dividend, for the old issue. Eries have advanced to 45½; Illinois quiet at 93½.

Frankfort Bourre—Frankfort, April 16—Evening.—United States five-twenties closed firm at Frankfort at 75½.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., April 16—Evening.—The cotton market closed dull at a decline of 1-16d. per ib. on American descriptions. The sales have only been 10,000 bates. There was quite a speculative demand late in the day. The following are the closing quotations:—Midding uplands (on the spot), 12¾d.; middling uplands (alloat), 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool., April 16—Evening.—The market closed quiet and unchanged. Corn, 40s. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. per cental for California white, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Flour, 37s. per bbl. for Western canal brands. Barley, 5s. 1d. per bushel. Oats, 4s. per bushel. Peas, 47s. per 504 lbs.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., April 16—Evening.—The market is steady at the following quotations:—Beef, 125s. Pork, 85s. Lard, 61s. 3d. Chesee, 54s. Bacon, 47s. 6d.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., April 16—Evening.—The sugar market is firm at 26s. 6d.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., April 16—Evening.—The sugar market is firm at 26s. 6d.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Interpool., April 16—Evening.—The sugar market is firm at 26s. 6d.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Strendy at 7s. for common and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 23s. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

Linseed oil, £36. Petroleum spirits has declined 1d., and is now quoted at 9d. per gallon, refined steady at 1s. for common and 1s. 3d. Linseed cakes, £10 15s.

Petroleum Market.—Antwerp., April 16—5 P. M.—The market closed dull at 42f, 75c. for standard white.

#### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The National Steamship Company's steamer Denmark, Capiain Thomson, from New York April 4 for Liverpool, arrived here this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

Brest, April 16.—The steamship Europe, Captain Roussan, of the General Transatiantic Company's line, which left New York on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She will proceed to Havre this afternoon, where she will be due to-morrow.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York--- Tals Day.

Sun rises...... 5 19 | Moon rises . morn 2 42 Sun sets...... 6 41 | High water....eve 4 33

Part.	Word.	Worther, T	-9 A. M.
Port Hood	SE	Weather. Ti	. 44 above.
Hahfax	SW	Fougy	. 50 above.
		Clear	
Boston		Cloudy	. 60 above.
New York	SE	Cloudy	. 50 above.
Philadelphia	SW	Raining	. 60 above.
Wilmington, Del.		Raining	. 60 above.
Washington	SE	Raining	. 64 above.
		Chudy	
Kichmond		Cloudy	. 04 above.
new Origans		Clear	. os above.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1868.

CLEARED. Steamship Ocean Queen, King, Aspinwall-Pacific Mail Columbia, Van Sice, Havana-Atlantic Mail Fox & Co. Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Mor-Steamship James Aeger, Lockwood, gan & Co. Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC-Goodspeed

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC-Goodspeed & White.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Bichmond—N L McCready.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, San Francisco—Williams & Oulon.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, San Francisco—Suiton & Co.,

Ship Caduceus (Br), Irving, Antwerp—H W O Edye.

Bark Albert Emerson, Cutts, Port au Prince-R Murray,

Bark Trovatore, Rianchard, Cardenas—Waish & Carver, Bark Willy (NG), Schaffer, St Jago de Cuba—Louis Mey Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Conyers, Hamilton (Bermuda)—J Harrey.

Hrig Essex (Br.), Benker, Liverpool—H J DeWolf & Co.
Brig Alice (Br.), Loud, Para—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig H H Seavey, Lee, Demarara—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Harmony (Br.), Robinson, Havana—P I Nevius

Sons.
Brig China (Br), Romkey, Port Medway, NS-Morrison & Phillips.
Brig Union (Br), Eaton, St John, NB-Crandall, Umphray Brig Union (67) Acceptable by the Co. Schr Israel Snow, Pillsbury, Baracos — B J Wenberg.
Schr G H Mills, Mills, Wimington, NC.—Jonas Smith & Co. Schr M M Pote, Abbott, Georgetown, DC.—H W Loud & Co. Schr Alpha, Munson, Elizabethport—F Taibot & Co. Schr Lens Hume, Appleby, Eastport—J Boynton's Son &

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.
U.S. steam frigate Wampanoag, Nicholson, Hampton Roads, Steamship Russia, Bir, Cook, Liverpool April 4, and Queenstown 5th, with make and passengers, to E Cunard.
Steamship France (Br.), Grace, Liverpool April 1, and Queenstown 24, with make and 789 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Has had strong gales the entire passage, and was detained 8 hours off Sandy Hook by a thick fog. April 10, lat 43 55, lon 50 48, saw a large iceberg; 5th, lat 49 59, lon 28 38, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool; 11th, lat 43 04, lon 50, ship W F Storer, bound E.

Steamship Alabama, Megili, Vera Cruz April 2, Sisal 5th, and Havana 10th, with make and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. No date, lat 27 07, lon 79 20, spoke ship I F Chapman, from New Orleans for Havre. The A was detained 12 hours off Sandy Hook by a thick fog.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New Orleans, March 31, 12 M, the bar April 2, 4 PM, via Havana 9th, 12 M, with sugar, to-bacce and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. The L has been detained outside by the fog 12 hours.

Steamship Albemarke, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with make and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, Steamship Nereus, Rearse, Boston, with make, to Wm P Steamship Nereus, Rearse, Boston, with make, to Wm P

with indee and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steament Company.

Steamentp Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mose, to Wm P. Clyde.

Bark Minalto (of London), Silk, Colombo Jan 12, via St. Heiena March 3, and Pernambuco 18th, with coliec, to Kirkland & Yon Sacius. Fassed Cape of Good Hope Fee 18, crossed the Equator March 27, ho to 85 20 W. April 12, in a heavy blow from NE, extried away foretoprast, unantoparlant mast and royal mast, store bulwarks and received other damage. March 14, ist 18, ion 256, exchanged signals with ship Chella, steering NSE. bip Clella, steering NNE.

Hark Heaver (Rr.), Allen, Shields, Si days, with coal, to aster. Ith, lad 36 s, lon 72, spoke bark Minor, 32 days from leasing for Philadelphia.

Hark Trillity, Trillity. Brig Abratian N. S. Shields, 16 days, with coal, to master. Hth. 1st 3st 8, lon 12, spoke bark Minor, 52 days from Messina for Philadelphia.

Bark Tribity, Trimitad, 17 days, with sugar. (Below-reported by pilot boat Henry Perkins No 13.)

Brig Adrino of Hairiar, McKenzie, Leghorn, 60 days, with marble, to order. Ist last, in a heavy gale from Sh to SW, long 1, spill stria, flow, of Saitmore, was washed off deck and lost; spill stria, flow, of Saitmore, was washed off deck and lost; spill stria, flow, of Saitmore, was washed off deck and lost; spill stria, flow, of Saitmore, was washed off deck and lost; spill stria, flow, of Saitmore, was washed off deck and lost; spill stria, flow, of Saitmore, was washed off deck and molasses, to E Rowca, not compared to the spill stria, spill stria, flow, from Demartar. (Below-reported by pilot boat Washington, No 22.)

Brig Prentice Cobb, Snow, Areceibo, 13 days, with sugar and molasses, to Miler & Houghton. In a heavy blow, store water casks and boat, 15th, during the fog, broke topgallant yard.

Brig Ellen Maria for Bangor), Hoxie, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses, to master. Lost 4th.

Brig Ellen Maria for Bangor), Hoxie, Matanzas, 11 days, with molasses, to master. Lost 4th.

Brig Almon Rowell or Portland) Davis, Sagua, 13 days, with sugar, to Miler & Houton. 4th last, off. Doubleheaden. Shot Key saw a lot of wreek stuff, consisting of boxes, buckets, batches planks and parts of housee. 7th, lat 29 50 ion 79 30, took a squali from Sw veering to Www, and blowing a hurricane, in which lost deck load of 46 hids of molasses, took topgallant stall and royal: at one time had 3 feet of water in her hold, and thought would be obliged to abandon ber. Same day the mate was knocked down by a sea, and his knee pan broken by a plank falling on him. 11th, lat 35 do, ion 74 50, spoke brig Bertha Souter, from Charleston for Philadelphia.

Brig Caroline Eddy of Bangor), Rose, Calcarten, 11 days, with bugwar, to master. Had strong ferribury winds.

Schr Juniata of Provincetown, McFadden

a heavy NW gale, passed a lost of furniture, spars and rigging.

Schr Eothen, Henderson, Gonaives, 16 days, with logwood,
to Dollner, Potter & Co. 23 inst, in the Passage, spoke bark
Rita, from Maracaibo for New York.

Schr Erit, Sprague, Cienfuegos, 17 days, with motasses, to
Simpson & Ciapp.

Schr Laura Fride (Br., Haskell, Baracoa, 10 days, with
fruit, to Jones & Lough. Had moderate weather.

Schr Oaks Ames, Edwin, Wilmington, 7 days, with navai
stores, to N L McGready & Co.

Schr Maria Louisa, Haskell, Washington, NC, 4 days.

Schr A A Andrews, —, Rappahannock River for Providence.

ecor A A Andrews, —, Rappanannock River for Prolence.
Sebr Mary A Hyer, Eldridge, Virginia, for New Haven.
Sebr Wilsm Henry, Aimy, Virginia.
Sebr Mary Ellen, Hubbard, Virginia for Ielip.
Sebr Union, Abrams, Virginia.
Sebr Washington, Joline, Virginia. P. M.

Rvening Session.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Bristol.—To provide for the support and uses of the county government of New York by tax.

Schr Washington, Joline, Virginia.
Schr Washington, Printing, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, Baltimore for Roston.
Schr Wild Pigen, Philips, Baltimore for Taunton.

Rame Klien B. Knowles, Maryland for New Haven.

Schr Wm Boardman, Millard, Maryland for New Ha-Schr Julia Willets, Willets, Philadelphia for New Ha-Schr Fannie Perkins, Townsend, Philadelphia for sven.
Schr Waterfall, Cameron, Keyport.
Schr Ben Baker, Purse, Keyport for Virginia.
Schr John Curtin, Jr., Wolliams, from the wreiram Abiff, ashere at Long Branch, with sugarracking C., recking Co. Schr Henry G Pay, Prescott, Calaia. Schr Hero, Mathews, Lincolnville, Me. Wrecking Co.

Schr Hero, Mathews, Lincolaville, Mc.

Schr Peiro, Rogers, Jonesport.

Schr Peiro, Rogers, Jonesport.

Schr R Leach, Jameson, Rockland.

Schr Ranis, Jameson, Rockland.

Schr Ranis, Jameson, Rockland.

Schr Martha Sargeot, Wilson, Rockland.

Schr Martha Sargeot, Wilson, Rockland.

Schr Multi Lee, Whitner, Rockland.

Schr Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland.

Schr Ruth Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland.

Schr C H Atwood, Atwood, Portland.

Schr S Buckingham, Lewis, Portland.

Schr S Buckingham, Lewis, Portland.

Schr S Buckingham, Lewis, Portland.

Schr Dit, Chase, New Hedford for Norfolk.

Schr T E Evans (Br., Evans, Roston.

Schr Senstor, Faulkner, Boston for Virginia.

Schr A B Craotree, Gordon, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr Sins Wright, Warren, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Jiss Wright, Warren, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Heny Stroug, Brown, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Henys, Lawson, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Haatings, Collins, Providence for Flizabethport.

Schr Lewson, Lawson, Providence for Flizabethport.

Schr Lewson, Lawson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Essex, Nickerson, Bristol.

Schr Thos Eliz, Schip, New Lawen.

Schr Chas Moore, Webster, New Lawen.

Schr Chas Moore, Webster, New London.

Schr Thos Eliz, Schip, New London.

Schr Thos Eliz, Schip, New London.

Schr Fanned Nash, Baker, Middletow.

Schr Channey St. John, Hammond, Port Lefferson.

Schr Ename Amanda Winson with Research Schipe in yester
days Journal of Commerce is incorrect. There is no US-

The reported arrival of the US steamer Sabine in yester-day's Journal of Commerce is incorrect. There is no US steamer of that name. The US school ship Sabine, Commander Lowrie, is expected at this port in a day or two from New London.

The Herald steam yacht Jeanette picked up a quantity of umber in Gravesend Bay this PM. There were as many as

SAILED.

Steamships Bremen (NG), for Southampton and Bremen;
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall; Columbia, Havana; E. S. Terry,
Newbern, James Adger, Charleston; Gen Barnes, Savannah;
Saratoga, Korfolk.

Wind at sunset SE, foggy.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to purser Chas S Munger, of the steamsh Lodona. from New Orleans and Havana, for full files Cuban papers, &c.

Purser Burrill, of the steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz
and Havana, has our thanks for the rpompt delivery of our

despatches, &c.
For additional Shipping News see Fourth Page

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY.

NISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Yes, we have a new medical philosophy—rational, easy of comprehension, and pro en to be true. It is simply this, that the vital principle, in its struggles with disease and the causes of disease, requires to be fostered and sustained.

Opinions may differ as to the best manner of carrying out this idea, but all enlightened physicians agree that it is sound logic. The aurest way to thil an invalid is to make persistent war upon his strength and stantina. Wherever questioned war upon his strength and stantina. Wherever questioned war upon his strength and stantina. Wherever questioned war upon his strength and the stantina where questioned war upon his strength and the stantina where questioned war upon his strength and the stantina where questioned war upon his strength and the stantina where questioned was a safeyuard a gainst infection. It is now known, however, that to depicte the system screenly, under such circumstances, is to invite an attack and to lacrease the probability of mager than the "oldest inhabitant" patients suffered from the stanting the system screenly, under such circumstances, into invite an attack and to here as matter of course, most of those who were thus treated died. Even yet active purgation is sometimes recommended as the best preparation for a change from a heatily to an unheality dimate. Such study approved formula under and effect of the stanting of the stan

the world. New York office, 36 Dey street. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW

A York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient cause; no publicity, no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, attorney, &c., 78 Nassau et A HOUSEHOLD WORD.

A Now is the time to purchase Refrigerators, China, Giase Ware, Cutlery and Kitchen Utensiis, and the place to get them best and cheapest is at E. D. BASSFORD'S corner stores, Cooper Institute, New York. -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

A. OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE ABRICONAL A. State Lottery:

KINTUCKY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 251, APRIL 16, 1663.

4, 57, 21, 6, 63, 49, 39, 27, 3, 62, 47, 44, 22.

KENTUCKY STATE—CLASS 252, APRIL 16, 1688.

73, 78, 51, 27, 61, 2, 4, 26, 33, 54, 60, 34.

Official drawings of the Paducab State Lottery of Kentucky:

EXTRA—CLASS 333, APRIL 16, 1688.

68, 53, 23, 51, 77, 76, 67, 12, 71, 34, 10, 30, 34.

68, 53, 23, 51, 77, 76, 67, 12, 71, 34, 10, 30, 34.

68, 53, 23, 51, 77, 76, 67, 12, 71, 34, 10, 30, 34.

WOOD, CULTON A CU, Managers.

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address

MURKAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky.

A -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COL
8 lege Lottery of Kentucky; 
8 BELBY COLL-FOE EXTRA-CLASS 181, APRIL 16, 1868.

15, 66, 69, 12, 64, 17, 34, 60, 2, 18, 26, 5, 4.

8 SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS 182, APRIL 16, 1868.

54, 70, 28, 76, 48, 60, 5, 46, 38, 9, 39, 57,

KENTUCKY ENTRA-CLASS 27, APRIL 16, 1868.

55, 74, 70, 75, 12, 77, 56, 54, 21, 58, 66, 42, 65,

KENTUCKY ENTRA-CLASS 28, APRIL 16, 1868.

11, 10, 39, 31, 62, 18, 55, 25, 16, 21, 5, 69,

MCINTIFIE MOBRIEN A CO., Managers.

FOR CIPCULARS AND THE ADVENCE OF THE APPLICATION OF THE APPLICATION, THE APPLICATION OF THE APPL -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COL-

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN

New York, also from States where non-support, drunkenness or desertion is sufficient cause. No publicity; no fees
in advance; advice tree.

Counsellor-at-law, 281 Broadway.

A. -CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHMED IN all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway; after May 1, 300 Broadway.

BROADWAY STYLES OF GENTS' AND YOUTHS' Hats, 25 per cent lefa than Broadway. Hats, 25 per cent less than Brondway prices. D'ANCONA, 82 Sixth avenue.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SOUR STOMACH.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, April 3, 1668.
The Hou B, BRANDARTH —
My DEAR DOUTOR—I take much pleasure in subscribing to
the virtues of your wonderful universal remedy. Five boxes
of the virtues of your wonderful eniversal remedy. Five boxes of BRANDREH'S PILLS cured me of sour stomach and dyspepsia, after having troubled me for years. I tried various medicines and was treated by the best physicians, but obtained no relief; my stomach was sour all the time, no matter what I also of drank. After years of sulfering, of blighted living, I turned to Brandreth's Pills: I took two every night for two months and they perfectly cured me. From the first dose they gave me relief, it is now a year since, and I have had no return of sour stomach or dyspepsia, and to Brandreth's Pills and Providence I give all the praise.

Flease publish, as I am well known in Westchester county. Yours truly,

Justice of the Feace and Coroner.

This wonderful vegetable purgative and general purifier of

the blood should be used at this season by those who value beath and long life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

both plain and sugar coated , are sold by all druggists. Prin-BEANDRETH HOUSE, NEW YORK.

BRANGRETH HOUSE, NEW
LOW PRICES
For China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware.
Decorated Dinner Sets.
Decorated French China Tea Sets.
French China Dinner Sets, 182 useful pieces.
Frais Grantie Dinner Sets, 182 useful pieces.
White Grantie Tollet Sets, 11 pieces.
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces.
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.
Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles.
Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles.

Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles.

Chandellers and Cas Fixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, Glassware, &c., &c., in proportion.

&c., &c., in proportion.

E. HAUGHWOUT & CO., ... 488, 490 and and 492 Bro